perned to the murder of President Lincoln. Davis, however, has since been held in con finement at Fortress Monroe, in view of his trial for that other and larger capital offence of high treason, or, as the constitution defines it, "treason against the United States." Last year the President, after consulting Chief Justice Chase upon the subject, concluded to turn the matter over to Congress, the Chief Justice being opposed to holding a court in Virginia while the State, only partially reconstructed, had still to be held under the supremacy of martial law.

Davis, accordingly, has been held in prison ever since, and is still held, awaiting the action of Congress upon his case. It is expected that before the end of the present week the House committee on the subject will arrive at some conclusion. What this conclusion will be is. of course, a matter of conjecture. If the committee decide in favor of a trial for treason. the trial will come before Chief Justice Chase and a jury in Virginia, and the overt act of treason will probably be located at the first Bull Run, where Davis was present to share in the closing dispositions of the battle on the rebel side and in the honors of that first and only decisive rebel victory of all the war. But if the committee decide in favor of a military court and the charge of complicity in the horrible work of Booth and his confederate murderers, the trial will probably take place in Washington. In any event the prisoner is entitled to a fair and speedy trial, and if the House committee cannot satisfactorily to themselves agree upon the offence, the court, and the time and place, they ought so to report, and then, if the House can come to no definite proceeding, they ought to deliver the prisoner over to be dealt with according to the President's discretion.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CHOLERA.-While a deadly pestilence is affoat on the lower bay and hot weather of June temperature has set in upon us in the middle of April, it is not raising a premature cry of alarm to say that the public health is in peril. There is no necessity for a panic, but there is imperative need of precaution. We look to the Board of Health, as the guardians of life in this crisis, to do their duty fully and speedily. So far they have been comparatively active in cleaning up; but there is still a vast amount of work to be done. It is not sufficient to clean the streets merely. Those hotbeds of cholera, the bone-boiling establishments, glue factories and rag cellars, should be all cleared out of the city without a moment's delay. Pleas have been put in by the owners of some of these concerns that their business will be ruined if their operations are suspended. What if they are? Individual interests must give way before dangers such as those which threaten us now. One fatal case of Asiatic cholera in the Five Points, half a dozen deaths from this disease scattered through the different wards of the city, would be more damaging to the commercial interests of the city at large than the suspension of a thousand bone-boiling and other offensive concerns. The Board of Health should look at the matter in this light. If the cholera should unhappily break out here the business of the metropolis will come to a stand-still. Strangers will keep away from the city and residents will fly from it as from a pest house. Now is the time, therefore, to consider the measures to prevent its approach, and they should be carried out with-out any regard to private interests. There is material enough for a desolating pestilence in of the Hudson River Railroad, from Thirtieth to Fortieth street. Cholera lurks, waiting its opportunity to strike, under the floors of the arket houses and in the crowded basements of the lower wards. It is skulking about the piers and wharves and dumping grounds and lying in wait in nooks and corners of the vaant lots up town. To all these places the Board of Health should direct particular atention, and instantly too. In a week it may e too late if this warm weather continues. The old adage has lost none of its force with than a pound of cure." We would urge stren-uously, then, upon the Health Commissioners the paramount importance of hurrying up the work they have undertaken. They cannot be oo diligent nor too prompt. If we should be afflicted with pestilence this summer the public will hold them to a fearful responsibility. They have all the powers that any board can and. Indeed, they are supreme in their urisdiction, and untrammelled by the operaons of any branch of the city government. Therefore the sanitary condition of New York, these critical times, is entirely in their nds, and we trust that they feel the full weight of the onerous duties imposed upon

Street Opera.

BYENT OF THE HAND ORGANISTS—HOW THEY
LIVE—THEIR MONREYS AND THEIR TRICES—
THEIR TRACHERS—PROFITS, ETC.

The season for organ grinders has been inaugurated our within the past few days by the advent of a little sarm weather. A number of the profession lately made oir debut upon the streets for the season from Hand have taken up their old quarters in Baxter street, whence will hereafter emanate the hurdy-gurdy, the and the inevitable whistle accompaniment, he manner in which these true Bohemians exist is not thout interest. They have regular boarding houses for ese specimens of animated nature are said to receive eir education in Paris, which accounts for their politees. Italians are their teachers. It is said the price aid for schooling ranges from seventy-five to one hun-red and fifty dollars, according to the accomplishments ight, the highest rate being for these who are insed into the mysteries of tumbling-grand and Afty-the firing of pistols and dancing.

The profession of organ granding has become so profitthie that the ranks of the profession are constantly re-serving accessions, and the competition in routes has commenced to run high, almost equalling that of the commenced to run high, almost equalling that of the house renting business. But as a general thing the musical people do not interiers with each other. Too wor to own their instruments, in a majority of metances, unsiderable money is realized by those who are enabled to keep a number to hire out to operators. The price is enterally two or three dollars per week, and the musican cho would run away with his organ would be branded as unworthy the association from one end of the country to the other. The earnings of an industrious organ rinder are usually from eight to twelve dollars per week, and some obtain even more than this. Much depends upon the organ, the tunes it grinds out and the pertunctly of the organist. In some cases children are netructed in the violin and sent out to play upon the treefs, thus aiding the perents in turning an honest venty.

streets, thus aiding the parents in turning an homest penny. Their diet being cheap, consisting of maccarcai and ruits, they pay but little for their daily-board, and the soft side of a plank serves them admirably as a couch, thus saving the expense of beds and bedding, besides the trouble of waging and airing the clothings of a succh. They frequently grow well-to-do in this world specification of the server of the server of the server of the server of the part of the server of the property of the server of the property of the server of the frequently and the property of the server of the Green, "Annie Laurie," the "Marseillaise" and "Hail Columbias" They are the street opens, heard for a penny—or for nothing—and certainly not the most anythment inhabitants of the marsonolis.

THE CAPITAL

The Ways and Means Committee Hard at Work on the Revenue Bill.

Their Report Looked for Early This Week.

The House of Representatives in "Ornamental" Session.

Debates on the President's Reconstruction Policy, the Status of the Sonthern States, the Trial of Jeff. Davis,

&c.

WARRINGTON, April 21, 1866.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL. The Ways and Means Committee had a long session over the Revenue bill to-day, and accomplished a great deal of work upon it. Members of the committee hint that it will be ready to report early in the coming week. VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

day was greater than any that has assembled for months

past.

A delegation of Indians from the Chippewas of Min nesota called to have a conference with the President this afternoon, but owing to the pressure of other im-portant matters the interview was postponed by the Ex-

the White House to day.

PERSONAL.

A delegation of twelve Boston gentlemen, headed by Mayor Lincoln, are in the city on the estensible mission of inspecting one or two model school buildings for the purpose of transplanting all excellencies to enrich

their own institutions.

Colonel Cooper, Congressman elect from Tennessee, is temporarily designated as the President's acting private secretary. He comes with an enviable reputation for the legal and business ability necessary to fill the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to all with whom his new duties bring him in contact.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from internal revenue for the week end ing to-day were three million three hundred and ninety

PARDONS.

The numbers of special cases of pardon by the Presi dent to-day is as follows:—Thirteen persons from Ala-bama, four from Mississippi and one from Louisiana, under the first and thirteenth exceptions; also eight persons from Keutscky, under the twelfth exception of the proclamation of amnesty.

HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Extensive preparations are being made for a fair in this city in aid of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home for the friendless orphans of soldiers and sailors in every State and Territory of the Union. Mrs. Lieutenant every State and Territory of the Union. Mrs. Lieutenans General Grant is President, and Mrs. Major General W. T. Sherman Vice-President. All contributions to this be-nevoient object should be addressed to the National Sol-diers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C.

SPEECHES IN THE BOUSE.

Something like eighteen columns of Globe proof sheets were read to a yawning house this afternoon by a few of the honorable contributors to that publication. Since the triumph of the Civil Rights bill over the veto the radical readers have taken a flendish pleasure in giving their productions entire, and with more oral rotundity than

The petents issued up to the present time for Spanish and Mexican ranches in California, the titles of which have been finally confirmed by the courts, embrace up

EXAMINING SURGEONS OF THE PENSION SURBAU.
DOCUME James Williamson, of Portsmouth, Va.; Reckiel M. Bartlett, of Missouri; George W. Wright, of Canton, Ill.; George Cowan, of Danville, Ky., and Gilbert E. Waters, of Burtonville, Mich., have been appointed xamining surgeons of the Pension Bureau

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1866.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, RECONSTRUCTION,
THE NEGRO, ETC.

The proceedings of this day's session were, by order, onfined to general debate on the President's Annual

Nichorson, (dem.) of Del., was the first speaker. He took strong grounds against the constitutional amend-ment in regard to representation. He contended that the effect of it would be to destroy the federal character of the government, to produce consolidation and to subject the people to the worst kind of despotsm—that of constitutional majorities. There was despotsm—that of constitutional majorities. There was no propriety in it. The States themselves were the best judges as to what concerned their internal order and well-being. The very object sought to be accomplished by the constitutional amendment—that of putting the negro on a level with the white man—was another objection to it. The races were entirely distinct, The only way in which the two races could live in harmony together was by a recognition of the truth of the inferiority of the black race. The foreible exclusion of representatives from the Southern States was another reason why the amendment should not pass, because it could not pass if all the States entitled to representation were represented. He was followed by Mr. Pantrax, resp. of Me. who took directly an opposite view of the question of reconstruction. He considered it of little importance whether the late robel States were regarded as dead, according to the views of some members of Congress, or as having had their functions suspended, according to the views of some members of Congress, or as having had their functions suspended, according to the views of the great fact remained in either case, that it was the duty of Congress to provide for the establishment of State governments which should correspond with the spirit of those provisions of the constitution requiring Congress to guarantee to the States a republican form of government. This was what Congress had been attempting to do for the last five years, with but partial success. It was the duty of Congress to see, not only that new states to be admitted that such a form of government, the South to fill the offices, some of the federal herces of the war should be appointed, and told to take part in the administration of the government of states where they had saved by their value, in the sum of the constitutional properties of the way of the provision no propriety in it. The States themselves were the best judges as to what concerned their internal order and

action could force a State out of the Union. The Southern States, notwithstanding the rebeilion, still remained part and parcel of the Union. He would accord to the rebels no such honor as their being successful in taking eleven States out of the Union, or taking one State out. All the action of the Confederate government was a gross violation of right. That government never had been admitted into the family of nations. The federal government had over those States and their people all its legal rights as well as the rights of war.

Mr. Jons L. Thomas, Jr., (rep.) of Md., next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He held that Congress had full control over the whole subject. The unseemly haste on the part of the laterbold States to be admitted to representation in Congress on their own terms was only equalled by their precipitate action in leaving the halls of Congress in 1861. They had then attempted to break up by force of arms the government which they would break up to morrow by political trickery if they had the power. His own desire was that the rebel States should have their representatives in Congress, but at the same time he was sensible of the duty which he owed to the country and to those loyal men of the South who had shood true to the Union in the hour of peril. As he had never entertained a doubt that the rebellion would be finally crushed out sible of the duty which he owed to the country and to those loyal men of the South who had stood true to the Union in the hour of peril. As he had never entertained a doubt that the rebellion would be finally crushed out and traitors made to feel their guilt, and although to-day he felt sadly disappointed that traitors had not met that punishment which their crimes deserved, still he had confidence in the devotion and patriotism of the loyal masses of the people that they would never allow those rebels to dictate the terms on which they should resume their relations to the government. Either they were to be consulted as to the terms that would best please them or Congress was to say down the terms on which they were to be received back. While he denied that any State could be taken out of the Union, its government could be so usurped or destroyed as not only to require remodelling, but to require a whole new framework. It was for Congress to decide, not only whether the State governments of the South, having been subverted, have been reconstructeds, but to examine and see whether they have been so reconstructed as to entitle them to representation. These States should remain where they had remained for the last four years, in the Union, to be sure, because they had not the power to get out of the but in the linion divested of all their rights of repre-It was for Congress to decide, not only whether the State governments of the South, having been subverted, have been reconstructed, but to examine and see whether they have been so reconstructed as to entitle them to representation. These States should remain where they had remained for the last four years, in the Union, to be sure, because they had not the power to get out of it; but in the Union, divested of all their rights of representation in Congress, until the masses of the loyal people of the country had so hedged them in with guarantees and safeguards that they could be safely entrusted with that right. He believed that the country was on the eve of a revolution as portentous to the next generation as the recent rebellion had been to this. The very men who had brought on the war of rebellion were striving to get back to the places they had so implously striven to everthrow. He believed that the President had made a great and sad, and, he feared, fatal, mistake in the indiscriminate manner in which he had granted pardons. It was no wonder that the rebellion. The resident's policy had done more to make treason respected and trailors brows them back all their rights and place them in possession of the government as fully as before they went into the rebellion. The President's policy had done more to make treason respected and trailors brows that the would not only put the eleven rebell States in the hands of rebels, but the time would not be long before rebels would have complete control of the government in all its departments. It was no wonder that every rebel, from Jeff. Davis down to every subaltern, including bushwhackers, jayhawkers and guerillas, was an earnest and devoted admirer of the President's policy. It was just the policy for them, because it was the only one they could have example to the resident of the government in all its departments. It was not work to the right of presentation in Congress.

Mr. Surru, (rep.) of Ky., was the next to address the House. The proposed, he said, to discuss

Mr. Beconatt. (rep.) of Pa., asked what additional law was necessary, and what power Congress had to pass a law for the trial of persons for crimes committed here-triors.

to make a judicial trial, under the chumsaries, assigned to than a mockery.

Mr. Serru asked, if that were so, whether it would not be equally a farce and a mockery for a commission to be instituted to try these men. The position assumed by Congress to screen the Chief Justice and other men and to throw the whole onus of complaint on the President was unfair and unjust, and would be sure to recoil on those who assumed it. He referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Stevens in 1862, declaring that it any person should propose to make peace upon any other basis than the integrity and union of the United States he would be guilty of a high crime. He (Mr. Smith) adopted that principle, and he held that if it were applied now to

son should propose to make peace upon any other basis than the integrity and union of the United States he would be guilty of a high crime. He (Mr. Smith) adopted that principle, and he held that if it were applied now to the gentleman who offered the resolution he would be convicted of high crimes.

Mr. Riveran, (dem.) of Ky., next addressed the House on the question chiefly of the relative value of slave labor and free labor, contending that slave labor was more profutable to a State, and comparing the product and property statistics of Ohle and Kentucky, and of Illinois and Alabama. He subsequently admitted, however, in response to Mr. Kelley, that the statistics, he naddred embraced the assessed value of the slaves. He appealed to Congress if it did not desire the repudiation of the federal debt to stop in its mad career, and to cease its efforts to force its peculiar views on the people of the late slave States. They should instate the noble example of the President, and open the closes of Congress to the representatives duly elected. Each State should be loft to control its own internal affairs, subject to the constitution and the laws of the United States. This was the only way in which they could have a restored Union.

Mr. Shillanders and they could have a restored Union.

Mr. Shillanders and the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to whether it was competent, under the American constitution, for Congress to declare a forfeiture of citizenship by act of law, where that citizenship had been voluntarily abandoned, by acts of disloyalty. Since that resolution had been reflecting on this great question in the same direction to which that resolutions bearing on the same dea, and expressing with more distinctness a plan for putting in application that power of the government. He was glad, therefore, to find these and other evidences that he mind of the country was being now directed towards this important practical question as one of the means which may be resorted to for the purpose of relieving the governmen

iction.

Mr. Similaranians replied that the forfeiture took efset by the act of the sovereign or the law-making
ower, without the interposition of judicial power.

Mr. Hare also inquired whether, in the case of Shay's
obelies forfeiture of sail subta did not subtered.

which they would be exisioned.

Mr. Straw review, in region, to the position which has all and the position of each State were to be recognized at constitution and advicate by the speaker of the House, that the layds men of each State would be disclosed to a state of the straw of the state of the state

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Potter will officiate at the ceremony of Confir-mation at half-past ten o'clock this morning, in Chirat church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. G. L. Demarest will preach at the Universalis church, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, morning and evening. Subject of the morning discourse, "The Love of God," of the evening discourse, "The Fear

preaches at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and

seven in the evening.

There will be services at St. Ann's free church, in There will be services at St. Ann's tree canton, and even-ing to-day. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach in the morning and Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., in the evening.

Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D. D., of St. Nicholas', Dub-lin, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at half-past

west of Sixth avenue, there will be services in the fore-noon at the usual hour, and in the afternoon at half-past The Young Men's Christian Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, will this evening listen to a sermon by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of Trinity church.

Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Trenton, will preach to-day,

Twenty-third street. There will be baptismal rites at the evening service.

At the Church of Epiphany, 130 Stanton street, be-tween Essex and Norfolk streets, the Rev. Henry L. Jones, of Fitchburg, Mass., will preach this morning. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation, this evening. Services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Seats free.

half-past seven, by Rev. S. A. Corey, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach at the Memorial
church, corner of Hammond street and Waverley place,
at morning and afternoon service. At the evening service Rov. E. T. Remington will officiate.

"Mental and Civil Liberty vs. Theological and Physical
Bondage," is the theme of two discourses to be delivered
this morning and evening, at 806 Broadway, by H. P.
Crosier, Esq.

A conference of the Christian Union will be held in Dr.
Rice's church, corner of Ninth street and Fifth avenue,

adway, there will be services morning and e ich the paster, Urban C. Brewer, will official

which the pastor, Urban C. Brewer, will officiate.

"The Coming Earthquake" is the subject of a discourse to be delivered at three o'clock, in Jones' Hall, 656 Broadway, by Bishop Snow, of Mount Zlou.

At the Bisecker street Universalist church there will be services morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. David K. Lee. Subject of the evening discourse—"Audibon and the Bird Creation as Attesting the Wisdom and Goodness of God."

Rev. W. B. Sutherland will preach this evening in the Mission Hall, No. 100 West Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

the Mission Hall, No. 100 West I wenty that a secondary state a wenty.

"The True Path to Ireland's Freedom" is to be the subject of a discussion at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, this afterneon, in which J. O'Donnell, Esq. and other members of the Memorial Association will participate. A lecture on the "Condition and Wants of this Coun

avenue B and Eigens.

mass. The mass will be Mozari's Twento,
trai accompanium.

In Brooklyn, at the Reformed Presbyterian church,
Dullield street, near Myrtle avenue, there will be preaching morning and afternoon by Bov. Charles B. Smith.

"The Lafe and Public Services of the Late Baniel S.
Dickinson" is the subject of a discourse to be delivered
in the Eim place Congregational church, Brooklyn, by
the Rev. Wm. Alyin Bartlett, the pastor, this evening.

MISCELLANBOUS.

MISCELLANGOUS.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch will be present to m

RETURN HOME OF THE LAST INDIANA RECORDS.—The

Arrivals and Departures,
ARRIVALS.

Hansons-Steamship Testonia-Mary Sondonother and
two children, if Robeler, Garl Harbock, Julia Onpermann,
Carl Jangman, Benry Schutzle, Fanny Buckman, Ad Rosenfeld, W. Snode, Elize Neukres, Herri Bodier, Ang Kimmel, Jose Lamnie, Louise Leeisen, Fanny Bock, Carl Wilser, Ad Judel, Jacob Garbard, Garl Hoffman, Oscar Minzner, Otto Hilpert, C. Fraitag, H. Agge, Ernst Junke, N. Newman, Maria Schmidt, and two children, J. Huttenlocker, wife
and child, Juo Staid, wife and three children; Irag Wagner,
H. Jaser, Alex Hertlatz, Susan Bolin, Marco Gustina and two
children.

Larmonde, Rev Carlin, Smiar, Jr.

Bosov and Havya, Shamary Previve... Mrs. Nonlivek, Mrs.
Nonlivek, Miss. C. Notlivek, Miss. E. Rottsvek, Master Notlivek, Miss. C. Notlivek, Miss. C. Miss. Parter, Miss. Parter, John D. Drix, Mrs. Dr., Miss. S. Jacking Kingsjer, Ramuel & Smith, Miss. Leonie, Edw. Yos.
Miss. Emmorybas... Cone E. Coutan, Mrs. Covina and servan, Mrs. Rimsted, Mrs. Halted, Mrs. Halted, Mrs. Halted, Mrs. Leonie, Edw. Yos.
Mrs. Rimsted, Mrs. Halted, and servant, Mrs. Carl Brandt.

on, Riss H Johnston—all of New York; W.

Miss J Johnston—All of New York; W.

ont, C. S. Hement, M. A. Furbark,
delphia, Rws S. O. Tousaaint, two;
is Mrs. Forziel, A. Elssen, F. Henry,
oste, A. Patrullio, New York; J. H. Foote
fisheddier, Miss Ford, Mrs. J. Coe, Peter
dias Schneider, New York; Win Marser,
A. Fillner, Mrs. Fillner, Miss Fillner,
Torrica, J. Dies, Mr. John, M. Missio; A.

Torrica, J. Dies, Mr. John, M. Missio; A.

A Card .- Dr. Gutman's Marble Baths

25 East Fourth street, between Broaders and Bowery, containing the RUSSIAN OR VAPOR BATH.

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The largest assertment of Boots and Shoes in the city for the largest assertment of Boots and Shoes in the city for lades, gents and children. Good articles at low proces, at 1575 Broadway, opesite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

A.—Lyon's Insect Powder—For Exter-minating Roaches, Anke and Vermin, and pressuring Fore and Clothing from modes.—The original and genuine is agoned E Lyon. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Fowder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by RARNES & CO., 21 Park row.

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A .- Finest Ready Made Clothing in America Gents, Touties, and the work HROKAW BROS. 6: Enfayetse place, And M. Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union

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Chevalier's Life for the Hair Restores gray her to its original color, strengthens and promotes the grawth of the wearest hair, stope its fulling out, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy out be used freely, contains middling injurious, unparalloised as a hairdressing, recommended and used by out best physicians. Soid by all draggings and hair drassers, and at my office, 1.125 firendway, New York, where any information as to treatment of the hair will be freely given, from 16 3 B. S. R.A.I. A. CHEVALIER. M. D.

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The Lending Frish-American Newspa-per of the day.—The Philadelphia (NIVERIE, by recent, enlargement, is now the largest secular by the late of the The Christophia of the Catholia American Journals, I also for make at the American News, Company's, In the consistent for make at the American News, Company's, In the consistent makes with American News, Company's, I also consistent of the company of the Catholia of the channel ulagrands and illustration to Harperer Weskly on Lind Worship, Its will be important to the New York I that on many other ac-counts. Six consis.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander SAFER Also as assertment of Second Hand Safes for sale at 100 Nation lane.

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